KIPLING'S TROUBLE.

The Misunderstanding With His Brother in an Old Story.

New York, Feb. 12 -Rudyard Kipins declines to comment on the action of his brother-in-law, Beatty A. Balestier, of Braitlebore, Vt., who, it is said, is about to sue him for \$50,000 damages for ma-

de between Kipling and his brother-in-law began early in 1895 and reached a crists in May a year later, when Bales-tier, it is alloged, assaulted the writer,

and, after calling him all the hard names be knew, threatened to kill him. Kipling righted the State attorney in Brattleboro, Vt., near which place he lived. and swore out a warrant for his alleged as sallant's arrest. The man was arrested, and finally, after an adjournment, was tracd in the town half before a large crowd of Green Mountain folk.

Kipling, who was the only witness for the prosecution, declared that Balester had met him a few days before in a stretch of woodland near Brattleboro, just as he (Kipling) had fallen from his bicycle. Balestire, who was in a buggy, attempted to talk with his brother-in-law, but Kipling I to hear him, saying he must

punch the head off you. I will give you a week to retract, and if you don't I will blow out your brains."

Mr. Kipling had Balestier arrested. He admitted on the stand that he was afraid his brother-in-law would will him, and charged that Baiestier was mentally unba-In speaking on the subject, Mr. Kipling said:

"I have a decided objection to being shot. When a man says, If you don't re-tract I'll blow your soul out of you," one son to fear there is danger of being

Balestier did not testify, and no wit nesses appeared after Kipling. The priso-ner was held under \$500 bonds to keep the

The first trouble began when Kipling re turned to his home in Battletoto, after having left Balestier in charge of the con-struction of his Vermout bungalaw, with cost \$50,000 and was named. The Nauchka. Balestier failed to carry out Kip-ling's instructions, it is said. Balestier also acted as Kipling's business agent, and, Kipling said, got into serious disputes with him over settlements.

ALGER IN NEW YORK.

Avenue Hotel. In conversation today he Avenue Hotel. In conversation today he said that the court of enquiry appointed by the President to investigate the alleged sale of poor beef to the War Department would probe the question to the bottom, and that the department would aid in every and on this, with the sums she secured way in its power to get at the truth of the matter. General Alger added that if any packer had sold impure meat or poor meat o the army every effort would be made to

to the army every case, the bring him to justice.

In regard to the situation in the Philippines, General Alger said that judging from all the dispatches General Olis had the beautiful that the stack of the sent, he thought that the attack of the Pilipinos on the American lines had been a surprise, for, although General Otis had reported a feeling of unrest and uneasiness among the natives, due to the unsettled condition of affairs in the islands, be had not at any time said that he expected an

t is, General Alger thinks that Gen-As it is, General Alger thinks that Gen-eral Otis has the situation thoroughly in hand, and he deems General Otis fully compared to deal with any questions that ompetent to deal with any questions that competent to deal with any questions that may arise. Having confidence in General Oris, the department has not sent any spe-cial instructions to him, believing that his thorough acquaintance with the situation enables him to act for the best interests of all concerned.

of all concerned.

The Secretary said that he had no doubt of the passage of a satisfactory army bill at the present session of Congress. The reorganization of the army is necessary, he said, and in case there is no bill passed. at this session an extra accsion will be necsonal inspection will put him in a better to handle affairs than any num-

The Secretary said that there never had been any intention of making Gen. Leonard Wood Governor General of Cuba. no vacancies. The general situation in Cuba and Porto Rico is very gratifying to

A TERRIBLE TRIP

Crawled Fifty Miles With a Leg Crushed and Wrists Broken.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 12.—Robert Parker, a prospector, who lives in Sapperton, tifty miles from this city, passed through a terrible experience three weeks ago which has left him a physical wreck life. He was brought here to receive

medical attention.

His right leg is broken in three pinces and both wrists are completely shattered. In this condition he crawled from Mount Baker to near his home, a distance of fifty miles. It took him nineteen days to

omplete the trip.

Parker was with his partner, prospecting near the summit of Mount Baker. near the summit of Mount Paker, where recent rich quartz finds have been made. After making locations and securing speci-mens of quartz, they descended the moun-tain. In passing a glacier Parker missed his footing and was hurled down a crevice s distance of lifty feet. The pack on his back saved his life.

juries, he pluckily attempted to come out to civilization with his companion. Bates nd up his leg and wrists in a rude way. and by alternately hopping and crawling

Parker managed to make a few miles.

Bates left him to seek help, leaving provisions. When he returned, two days later, Parker had disappeared. After Bates left him he crawled off the trail, carrying enough provisions to last him several days but, suffering excruciating pain. Starting out then, he actually hopped and crawled a distance of twenty-five miles to a small ettlement, making about two miles a day There he was found by Bates and brought

Andubon-hon.

(From the New York World.) Ethel-Yes; I've taken these pretty bird wings off my hat. It's horrible, when you remot to think about it, to wear the plumage of a song-bird as as an ornament.

Mahel-I believe you've right. I always wear the whole-I bird.



JOSEPH HANCOCK'S MISTAKE.

Dallas Now Stands on a Farm He

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 12.-Joseph Hancock 88 years old, a native of New Hampshire, but who moved from Pekin, Ill., to Texas in 1842, arrived in Dallas the other day on a visit, after an absence of more than half century. Pifty-seven years ago Mr. Hanock located on 640 acres of public land of the Republic of Texas. His old claim is now included in the site of the city of Dal-

Nearly every foot of the ground is built over in paved streets, railroad tracks, and suildings, hig business blocks and public sirks, the property being worth more than

Mr Hancock tired of his farm after two years' occupancy and moved to the Red River Valley, about 100 miles north of Dallas. Five years later the gold fever took him to California, where he followed mining until a few years ago, when he moved to Montana, his present home.

When he came to Dullas fifty-seven

years ago there was not a house of any kind here, and only three white men, John Neely Bryan, a man named Moore, and an-other named Maas. All these are dead. refused to hear him, saying he must congult his lawyers. Hearing this, Balestier is alleged to have said:

"This is no case for lawyers. If you don't retrart those lies about me I will don't retrart those lies about me I will the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he has heard of the says that for years he was heard of the says that for ye

wonderful growth and importance of Dal-las, and had such a desire to see the city which has been built on his old abandoned farm, where he fought Indians and hunted suffalo, that he determined to come and ook upon it in his old days before it would

"Had I remained here, destiny would have made me a millionaire, but my foresight was not good," said the old man this evening, in a tone of regret.

SENORA CANDELARIO DEAD. An Aged Character Well Known to

Texas Tourists. San Antonio, Feb. 12.-Senora Candelairo

illisenava, known throughout this section and to thousands of tourists as Mme. Candelario, died here Friday at the age of 114.

Mme. Candelario was born in Mexico in November, 1785, and came to San Antonio when 25 years old. Her maiden name was Andrea Caston. She was a rare type of Spanish beauty even in middle life, and through her association with the aristo-cratic family of Governor Verimedi she be-came acquainted with the principal heroes

ALGER IN NEW YORK.

He Talks Glibly to the Vewspapers of Various Things.

New York, Feb. 12.—Secretary Alger came to this city from Washington yesterday on business. He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in conversation today he

pension of \$12 a month twelve years ago, and on this, with the sums she secured from the tourists each winter, she led a retired life. She was stricken with complete blindness, due to her old age, three years ago. She became very infirm, but to the end retained a very remarkable A son and daughter, now well past to years, survive her.

TEACHING BOYS TO READ.

Rules Used by a School Mistress of

Baltimore. Miss Magdalen H. Burger, in a paper read last week before a meeting of fourth-grade public school teachers in Baltimore told of the simple but effective rules used

mary grades. Boys are allowed to read carelessly, and are not made to give the correct pronunciation to every word. Of her methods, Miss Burger said:

T regard it of first importance that the pupils be given a lesson to propare. The most experienced reeder will find diffi-culty in giving proper expression to a com-position never seen before, where an idea of its sense and structure must be gath-cred as he proceeds. Later, when the pupil can read well matter with which he at this assisten an extra session will be accessary, but this is regarded as an unlikely essary, but this is regarded as an unlikely essary, but this is regarded as an unlikely which is unfamiliar may be advantageous. I can be a compared to the compared Porto Rico camps immediately after the adjournment of Congress. The trip is to be taken in order that he may become personally familiar with the conditions existing on the islands, so that the needs of the troops and the wants of the inhabitations of the troops and the wants of the inhabitations of the troops and the wants of the inhabitations. of the troops and the wants of the inhald-tants may be supplied more intelligently. The Secretary believes that a brief per-sonal inspection will but him in a better son read better, I frequently let him read it over, which, in a measure, keeps his at

ention from flagging
The system of marking is a very effectual aid in reading as in all other branches. I use four marks—good, fair, indifferent, and poor—and I find the most indifferent pupils will often strive for the honor of a high mark. Expedients of this honor of a high mark. Experients of this kind all aid in checking the carelessness to which they are prone, resulting in the first words of sentences being altogether. I think it is damnable, he replied with quiet emphasis. of words and their final syllables. The g in ing, needless to say, is almost invaria-bly at the outset regarded as a superfluity; and if this careless enunciation is encour-aged intermediate syllables and final endings generally undergo a marked transfor-mation. Once a careless, slovenly man-ner takes hold, nothing short of the best example, constant care and correction can example, constant care and correction can remedy it, and it seems to me most im-portant that the tendency to shorten and enunciate syllables imperfectly should be constantly checked. Mimicking them pro-duces great results in correcting the un-natural manner in which pupils read. Re-ducing the lesson to a conversational level

the whole lesson. I am satisfied if I have a part of it read well and with proper expression, and I have a part of it read and reread until I hear that result. Once a week I have declamation, giving the boys a poem or some prose composition of back saved his life.

With the help of a long rope which he carried, his partner, Charlie Bates, after great difficulty, rescued Parker. The latter was unconscious all that night, but the next day, notwithstanding his terrible insciousness and pervousness that embarras

careless reading, the omission or substitution of words, imperfect enunciation of syllables and all errors arising from indif-ference or forgetfulness. I let them find their errors themselves when possible The teacher must pever allow m sing-song reading; it demoralizes the class She should try, through all means possible. to keep alive the pupils' interest and at-tention, and should supplement all ex-

An Ancient Deed.

A deed from William Penn came to light in Chester last week. It is dated 1702, and owing and he will never use it again. Medical skill can do little with his wrists. From a robust man of 225 pounds he has faded to a mere skeleton of 190. His experience is considered the most remarkable in the history of mining in this province.

The Alger Grand Junket.

(From its Wheeling Register.)

Alger has invited the unitary committees of the Schate and House to go with him on a jonketing tour of the West Indies after adjournment of Congress. The committeement are invited to bring their wives. This is the first extended junket unitary makes the root of the first extended junket unitary makes the root of the first extended junket unitary makes the root of the first extended junket unitary makes the root of the first extended junket uniter the root of the first extended junket the centre are three ears of corn and a vine. Of the reverse side is inscribed: "William Penn Chief Propriator and Governour of Pensilvania." These words are in the centre, while at the top and bottom are the words "Mercy" and "Justice." The seal is carefully preserved in a round tin box and does not bear a scratch.

Rough Rider Nicknames.

(From the Asheville Daily Citizen.) (From the Asheville Daily Citizen.)

Theodore Reosevelt tells of some queer and contradictory nicknames given to each other by the Rough Riders. A red-haired Irishman gloried in being salled "Sheeny Solomon," a young Jew was known as "Pork Chop," an unusually tacitum and gentle mannered fellow snowered to "Hell Roarer," and another, his exact antithesis in language and deportment, accepted with great cheerfulness the cognomen of "Prayerful James."

THE OLD Dr. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills

Weak, Worn-Out, Impotent Men, Brain Fag, Poor Memory, Dark Spots Upon the Eyes, and Young Men Preparing for Marriage.

Men Preparing for Marriage.

The OLD DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills have the most remarkable effect on the nervius system of men. The pills are composed of rare vegetable drugs, and when taken as directed mill cure the weak shattered nerves, and take a man around on the sunny side of life, and arouse the dormant energy and vigor of youth. Men suffering from 108T MANHOOD use these pills. They will cure you, even after doctors and other remedies have utterly failed. Men who have injured themselves in worth. Men who have injured themselves in youth, or who suffer from NIGHT LOSSES, use these pills: They will stop the drains and build up the de-

ditated organs.

BRAIN WORKERS—These Electric Pills will n your work-make you think clearer Sufferers from BRAIN FAG and that feeling will find a wonserful relief wese pills.

dragged-out feeling will find a wanderful relief by using these pills.

LOSING, WEAKENED MEMORY.—Men who fird difficulty in remembering dates, names and places correctly, or who realize that their shility to remember things is slipping away from them, should use these grand Electric Pills at once. By following directions you will find a remark-able and agreeable change to take place at once. The capacity to remember things will come back to you in a few days, and you will be changed from an ambitionless man to one of virile strength and nerves of steel!

from an ambitionises man to one of vites are again and nerves of steel! REPES. The tell-tale lines of wrongdoing! If you have these lines you may get rid of them by using the old Dr. Halleck Wonderful Electric Pills. They will atop the ball dreams, and, in addition to curing you, will give you a tranquil mind and agreeable and undisturbed sleep.

PAINS IN THE BACK

AND—
FLUTTERING HEART Are signs of reduced vital power. The Old Dr. Hallock Electric Pills will correct these symptoms.
YOUNG MEN PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE.

YOUNG MEN PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE would do well to use these pills. They will strengthen your nerves and prepare the body for the marital rites. TO CURE EFFECTS OF YOUTHFUL ERRORS AND TO RESTORE THE VITAL POWERS. TO LD DR. HALLOCK Electric Pills combine the necessary ingredients which situsk the seat of the disease and stop those debilitating drains, arrest the decay, build up the tissues, and thus make the step clastic and brain active. There is no other remedy like it. Tested and tried for 26 years.

for 56 years.

PRICE, 81 PER BOX, or 6 baxes, full treatment, 85. PILLS SENT DAY ORDER 18 RECEIVED, sealed, in plain package, all charges prepaid, on receipt of price.

Special directions and advice sent with each order, Off MEDICAL BOOK and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes above-named diseases, also STRICTURE, VARICOCELE and PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN

HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court St., Beston, Mass. i institution in the world devoted ases of Men. Established 1848.

je20-coMon-lyr DEWEY AT MANILA.

How the Commodore Acted and What He Wore.

[From the San Francisco Evander] Lieut. Charles G. Calkins, who navigated the cruiser Olympia, the flagship of the United States Squadron, Admiral Dewey and his fleet, to their immortal victory at Manila on the morning of May 1, arrived from the Orient on February 2 and went at

from the Orient on February 2 and went at once to his Berkeley home.

"I will not try to tell you how many times I have been asked to describe how Admiral Dewey looked and acted and spoke on that occasion," said the lientenant.

"Still it is a story that is always pleasant to recall. I had known Admiral Dewey for their very said to the said of the said thirty years and I cannot say that his demeanor that morning was greatly different from what it always is. Always he im-presses one as a man who knows himself, who knows what he has to de and who means to do it. Such was Admiral Dewey then. He was cool, alert, intense, and for the most part silent. the most part silent.

"No, I cannot recall any particularly immortal words on his part. He observed closely the movements of the fleet from the light compass platform where we stood. "Much has been made about the attire of the admiral that morning. A popular monthly pictured him in a long frock coat twining about his legs. Another magazine whining about his legs. Another magazine hastened to correct this by describing Admiral Dewey as wearing shoulder straps, gold lace on his sleeves and 3-inch stripes on his trousers. Some of these latter items are correct for the occasion of full dress, but as a matter of fact the admiral matters.

battle of Manlia he wore a white duck uniform and a golf cap.

"His manner did not noticeably change all through that morning. He showed the strain, perhaps, but very slightly. It was, however, more like a stroll than one of the battles of history. The shots did not come near enough to worry us, or when they did come near we were too busy to pay them much attention. People who are the strain was flaxen, his eyes large and gray in manners and speech, as boy them much attention. People who are and gray. In manners and speech, as bey pretty busy have no time to heed triffes.

pretty busy have no time to heed trifles.
"Swear? Well. no: not exactly. The
nearest that Admiral Dewey came to swearing during all that engagement was when we were coming out of the battle for the third time, I think, I remarked to the admiral, It's damnable that we have not done them more damage. 'I think it is damnable, lieutenant.'

"I'm afraid I'm responsible for all the swearing that Admiral Dewey did that day, although I know that he is capable of using strong language where it is absolutely

There is one story, by the way, that I There is one story, by the way, that I would like well enough to run down. It cropped up for the last time three or four days ago in the smoking room of the steamer Coptic. It was that we had en English pilot to take our flect into Cavite. That story is of a piece with the one that popped up in London that we had English gunners. One was just as free as the other. We had no English pilot and our natural manner in which pupils read. Reducing the lesson to a conversational level—that is, treating it as if part of a casual conversation—I find very helpful.

"I do not make it a point to get through the whole lesson. I am satisfied if I

(From the New York Herald.)

Jerry Simpson confused the late Nelson Dingley when the Dingley bill was before the house by calling attention to the fact that Mr. Dingley's slik hat was of foreign instead of domestic make. The only other man who is recalled as having "floored" the studious statesman from Maine is Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio and New York. Mr. Johnson is a steel manufacturer and troller magnate

In 1894, when the Wilson tariff bill was under discussion in the House, Mr. John-son, a rampant free trader and single iax advocate, claimed that the Steel Rail Trust owed its life to the McKinley bill. Dingley denied the very existence of such

a trust.
"Does the gentleman deny that there is such a trust?" asked Mr. Johnson, with some show of amazement. "I do," said Mr. Dingley, vehemently,

"There is no such trust"
"Then," shouted back Tom Johnson with every evidence of satisfaction, wish to tell the distinguished gentleman from Maine that he is unacquainted with the subject. There is a Steel Rail Trust, for I, myself, am the president of that great corporation."

great corporation."

Mr. Dingley was nonplussed. He sat down utterly confused. The Democrats howled with delight and even many of the Republicans laughed at the clever way in which their leader had been caught. Mr. Dingley, with all his intellect, could not appreciate a joke. Above all, he could not understand such a thing as a bit of

No Signs of Wealth.

(From the Unicago News.)
They say Jelsson has inherited \$10,000. "That must be a mistake."
"What makes you think so?"
"I saw him less than an hour ago, and be was perfectly soler."



LAW AND POETRY. How Judge and Jury Whiled Away the Weary Hours. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

The following amusing story involving Hon George F Marshall and Judge J. M. Jones, illustrates some of the characteris-ties of each, and how a tedious trial in court is sometimes enlivened by humorou

byplay.

A jury trial had been on for reveral days, involving a serious dispute as to the sum due on a contract under which a large amount of stone called "curh and gutter" had been furnished and laid down. The trial was tedious and protracted, the lawyers were peaceful and dull, and the weather was hot, but the examination of witnesses as to the market price of "curh" and the market price of "gutter," the quality and quantity of the "curh" and the quality and quantity of "gutter" went drearily on until the reiteration became so monotonous that a prominent citizen on the jury, who was a prominent citizen on the jury, wh not only an "honest granger," but was also one of those whom old Simon 'ameron used to call "d—d literary feliers," yielded to the influence and indulged in

gentle slumber.

The judge soon observed the situation and knowing the "granger's" aptitude and fondness for versification, hastily scribbled the following lines for his benefit, as apropos to the occasion:

When sleep's soft presence covers me, And night's dark pinions round me flutter, A spectral form I bear and sex Which wildly prates of "curb and gutter."

When I'm content, and want none but her; Its decay access ring and roll, But all it says is "curb and gutter." If some kind friend would lay this ghost, And bear him off on a shutter, In pure champagne Pd drink his toast, And lod forewell to "curb and grotter."

Oh, and the honest granger's late?
Whose peaceful dreams of eggs and butter,
Are now a wierd reiterate
Of endless tales of "curb and gutter,"

When completed this paper was addressed and passed over to Hon. George F. Marshall, the honest granger on the jury, who read it with much amusement. As soon as the evidence was closed and the lawyers had begun to speak, Mr. Mars'all was rejoiced at the prospect of a speedy termination, and reciprocated the favor of the judge by sending up to the bench the following addendum:

Think God! The end appears at hist, The lawyers have begin to sputter; We hope before spring days are past To hear the last of "curb and gutter. It is not, however, recorded that this byplay between the bench and the juror made the trial any the less solemn to those who were "not in it."

HORSE-BREAKER RAREY.

Kindness His Means of Subduing Equine Quadrupeds.

Next to Alexander the Great, who in his youth subdued Bucephalus, perhaps the most famous of all horse-breakers was John Harey, the Ohioan, who died at the age of thirty eight, after having amassed a fortune by his skill.

With the awakening of his mental energies, says his biographer in the February "St. Nicholas," the boy realized that there was something wrong in the prevalent method of breaking horses. His childish method of breaking horses. His childish soul recoiled at the cuife and blows with which drivers were wont to subdue their animals. Throughout his school days the subject of his compositions was "Man's Best Friend—the Noble Horse." His most ambitious effort was a rhyme, in which he sang the gospel of "kindness, patience, and firmness" in dealing with the brute creation.

The turning point in his boyhood came on his twelfth birthday. His father, now an extensive dealer in horses, presented to him an unbroken pony, which the lad pro-ceeded to train after his own ideas. Little attention was paid to his maneuvers with the pony until neighbors began to flock to the farm to see the animal's almost hu-man antics. The boy had trained the pony until there seemed to be nothing beyond the quadruped's intelligence. But while family and neighbors applianded, the result was attributed to the pony's abnormal cleverness rather than to the boy's skill in

dress, but as a matter of fact the admiral neighbors' untrained horses. Gradually he mounts them once or twice a year. At the found himself master of a prosperous and battle of Manila he wore a white duck uniform and a solf can.

When not engaged in conquering a frac tious horse, his fair face had the kindly repose of a poet's. Observation in the ani-mal world early convinced him that the horse had intellectual endowment in harmony with man's. He soon learned that his greatest successes were the result of kind treatment, firmness and perseverance. Colts, however wild, he observed, allowed cows, sheep and other domestic animals to associate with them unmolested. Young Rarey cultivated a close friend ship with the wildest colts, and his kindadvances were never repulsed. Not un-equently, they gave demonstration of

frequently, they positive delight Japanese Sword Steel.

(From the Engineering and Mining Journal.) An interesting paper on Japanese swords by Mr. Gilbertson, appears in the last vol-ume of the "Transactions" of the Japan-ese Society. The blades are of metal made ore and ferruginous sand, and, in the opinion of many experts, no weapons are superior to those produced by the Japanese.

The late Duke of Northumberland, says the London, England, "Chronicle," had, through his father-in-law, an interest in the late of the late Duke of Northumberland, says the London, England, "Chronicle," had, through his father-in-law, an interest in

which serves as a handle. A number of other strips of steel are then welded on the first until the mass mensures 6 inches or 8 inches in length. I 1-1 inches to 2 1-4 inches wide, by one fourth to three-fourths of an inch thick. When raised to a suitable heat, this bar is doubted in half and then beaten out to the original dimensions. This process is repeated fifteen

Scatteren.

(From the Chicago Tribure.)
"When Billord went West be told me that as
soon as he had settled down and pulled himself
together he would write to me, but I have never
heard from him."
"Hillord was blown up in an explosion of dr-

namite three months ago. He may have settled down, but I don't believe he has pulled himself



Just a Minute!

And I will demonstrate to you that my Inhaler is the most rational and the most successful remedy for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Troubles ever placed before the public. MUNYON.

Sir Alexander Critchton, the great English authority, says: "Consumption cannot cured by medicines which act through the stomach."

Neither can Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchit is, or any other disease of the air pas-

The only sensible rational, up-to-date, and successful method of treating these

INHALER MUNYON'S

Reaches the sore spots. Heals the raw Places.

Goes to the seat of disease. Penetrates obscure places

where drugs taken into the stomach cannot reach.

Acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system. Better than Medicine. Better than Doctors. Better than going to Florida,

Better than anything you have

For Sale by All Druggists or Mailed to Any Address for \$1.00.

If you have a Co'd, try it. If you have the Grip, try it. If you have Catarrh, try it. If you have a Sore Throat, try it. If you have a Cough, try it. If you have any Throat or Lung Trouble, try it.

matism Cure will cure Lumbago, Sciatica, and all forms of Rheumatism. My Dyspepsia Cure will cure indig estion and all stomach troubles. 99 per cent of kidney complaints, including Bright's Disease, can be cured with my Kidney Cure. 57 cures for 57 ailments. Every druggist sells them-mostly 25 cents a If you need the advice of a physician we will be glad to see you at our estab

lishment. We try to make everybody feel at home. We make no charge for examination, and place at your disposal every approved medical appliance for the curing of disease. Our electrical department is certainly the largest and probably the best equipped in Washington. Everybody is cordially invited. All day and evening. Sunday, 2 to 5, 623 13th st. nw

Seventeen Rooms for

\$65.

W. E. LEWIS,

perior to those produced by the Japanese. The art of making the blades was at one time a secret, handed down from father to one and master to papit.

The mode of manufacture is as follows: A strip of steel is welded to a red of iron, which serves as a handle. A number of other strips of steel are then welded on the and then beaten out to the original dimensions. This process is repeated fiften times. Four such bars are made, welted together, then doubled over again welded and forged as before five times. So this are the original strips of steel, and so often are they doubled over, that it is estimated that a Japanese sword bade consists of 1.124.301 layers of metal.

The bar is then beaten out from the six or eight inches to, the required length. Sometimes in the forging process the metal is hammered on the edge, and the in-

Sometimes in the foreign process the metal is hammered on the edge and the instruments, instead of being all steel, are alternately a layer of steel and one of iron, a combination when produces beautiful markings, representing the wood grain or wavy lines. When the blade is completed it is scraped with a knife, and the tangthat part inserted in the hilf—is shaped. The blade is their roughly ground, and if the smith is satisfied with it, he generally signs his name upon the tang.

Now it is ornamented, and the process in interesting. The blade is thickly coated with a mixture of clay, fine river rand, and finely powdered charcoal. When this coating is nearly dry, a dealgn is traced upon it, cutting through to the blade. The weapon, when the coating is properly set, is plunged into a specially prepared fire, and when sufficiently hearted—only by long experience can a man judge this—it is dipped into water or oil. The operation of sharpening in the case of a verr fine blade. experience can a man judge this—it is dipped into water or oil. The operation of sharpening in the case of a very fine blade sometimes requires fifty days to finish, the surface being gone over as many as twenty times. Finally, the blade is most minutely examined by an expert.

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